

column, submit slavery to its tribunal, and tell us if it comes forth justified or condemned.

There are in your country a large class, who, not being actually involved in the slave system, imagine that they occupy a neutral position, and are therefore free from the charge of supporting slavery. To such we would say, between right and wrong there is no neutral ground. 'He who is not with us is against us,' is the language of One who always spoke the truth; if you are not protesting against slavery, if you have not repudiated the fellowship of those who live by its existence, then, according to the statement of Jesus, you are not with us, but with those who are against us. There can be no greater or more fatal error than to imagine, that slavery depends for its existence upon the holders of slaves;—it could not exist a year if left solely to depend upon them for support; they are the mere executors of the religious sentiment of your country on this matter, and would be powerless under a correct public opinion. Your pro-slavery Churches are 'the Bulwarks of Slavery'; they are giving their mighty influence to perpetuate the present state of things; they have refrained from declaring the criminality of man attempting to hold property in his fellow-man;—they defend such a state of things, as perfectly consistent with the precepts and spirit of Christianity. They have received into their most intimate fellowship the slaveholder, re of your land, and thus rendered the whole system as good; they are not with us, but against us. The Church has, in every age and in every country, been the most powerful regulator of public sentiment, inasmuch as it deals with the religious feelings of the people; but the Church is made up of its individual members, so its influence is the combination of theirs. If your influence, then, has been thrown into the common stock of any church, where slavery and its supporters are not the subjects of separation and unqualified condemnation, are you free from the charge of perpetuating this evil and prolonging its horrors? We would remind you that our guilt, in connection with any system of iniquity, can only be measured by the amount of influence we possess. The more reputedly good men or women are, the more dangerous do they become, when they sanction that which is evil; slavery reaps a greater harvest from the silence of such, than from the efforts of all the slaveholders in your land. Let your Churches give forth an unqualified condemnation of this system, let your Ministers fearlessly declare from their pulpits its true character, and slavery, with its attendant evils, will speedily disappear; but if they persist in perpetuating this fearful delusion, iniquity will wax stronger and stronger, till those virtues which are the only guarantee of your country's preservation shall be blotted out.

We would say, then, take decided action; let your creed be, no compromise with slavery—no communion with slaveholders; if the church to which you belong will not do this, then, in vindication of the rights of your colored countrymen, do be faithful to your religion.—Come out of her, my people, that ye take not of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.

To that small, but ever-increasing class, who, for a long series of years have, amid scorn and persecution, been devoting their entire energies to the work of your country's emancipation, we look with feelings of the deepest sympathy and the fondest hope; we have no words to express the admiration of the self-sacrificing courage of William Lloyd Garrison and his devoted co-workers. The countless attempts made by the pro-slavery men of your land to blast their reputation, and the unbounded confidence placed in them by your colored population, is to our minds conclusive evidence of their exalted worth, of their growing success, and of our own bounden duty to cheer and aid them on by every means in our power. We have long been privileged to meet here with some of those noble spirits—our minds have been improved, our understandings enlightened, our hearts warmed by their eloquent pleadings on behalf of the slave; and our appeals now are but the result of their labors amongst us, the echo of a voice from your shores returning to rouse you to action.

For Maria Weston Chapman, and our other sisters who have so long and so nobly struggled for the freedom of others, we would express our sympathy and regard; and this request we make not for their sakes, but for the sake of those whose deliverance from bondage is the object for which they live, and for which we doubt not, they are prepared to die. They have never sought to accomplish their work by pandering to a corrupt public sentiment, or by courting popular applause; but trusting to the righteousness of their cause, they have put their trust in the God of the oppressed, and faithfully spoken what they believed.

Though separated from their field of labor by a boisterous ocean, yet our hearts and prayers and labors are one with their own. We know that Scotland can do much to break the rod of the oppressor. Although she has no slaves treading her soil, yet she is not without apologists for those who tread yours; and by the help of God, we will not cease our agitation till every apologist has been silenced, and every slave emancipated. How long we may require to labor, we cannot tell, nor is it needful we should; enough for us to know that these exertions shall ultimately be crowned with success, and that the more faithfully we labor, the more speedily we triumph.

Perhaps some may be ready to answer our appeals by pointing to the men of America as those who most work out its deliverance,—to such we would say—

We ask not woman to leave her 'appropriate sphere.' Had its duties been properly discharged, your country would not now have been disgraced by slavery. Mothers! there are none so powerful as you. You have the educating, may we not say the ruin or salvation of your country in your own hands. If slavery is to be overturned by the exertions of the other sex, then they must be qualified for that work; selfish dispositions must be subdued, exalted ideas of liberty, and regard for the rights of humanity, must be implanted; and from where may we expect such a race of men, if not from the nurseries of your land. Let your own souls become filled with generous emotions; let your lullaby to your little infants be the song of liberty; let your fireside talk be of the wrongs of bondage and the blessings of freedom; by your own lives impress upon the willing minds of your offspring, lofty conceptions of duty, and create within them a longing desire to vindicate the liberties of your land;—be thus faithful to your sacred trust, and soon may that spirit which inheres in the eschaton of your country, that 'all are born free and equal,' wake up from the slumber of ages, breaking every yoke and letting the oppressed go free.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

MERITED REBUKE.

Pending the late negotiations between our commissioner and the Mexican Government, the latter instructed her commissioners to make the following, one among other terms in the treaty, namely: 'The United States shall engage not to permit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico.'

Mark who have the reputation among their neighbors of being the advocates and extenders of slavery. The people who boast themselves the freest nation under heaven, outstrip every other tribe or people, Catholic or barbarian, in their zeal to disseminate the curses of slavery. If you give them new territory, you cannot trust them to clothe it with the beauty and glory of free institutions and free men. You must first subvert them by treaty, and then blast it with the light of slavery. Yet this is the nation which is now craving the pity of sister nations as having been unfortunately doomed to the inheritance of slavery from her birth!

One day she bewails the ills and curses of slavery and her own bitter lot; anon she rocks the continent and inoculates her neighbors with her brave sons in war, that she may seize on whole provinces, from which to chase away Liberty, and make room therein for more American Slavery!

And many of the profound statesmen of our Union deem this the glorious mission of the American people! Our high destiny—in their view—is to withstand the free spirit of the age and rush to the rescue of Oppression. The foul spirit of servile oppression has few in all the earth to stand in her behalf, to push her claims, and enlarge her area; let Americans heed the summons and haste to her rescue!

So our Mexican neighbors estimate our character, and who can arraign them for slander? We are ashamed for our country, and scarcely know whether most to blush for her hypocrisy, or for her ineffable meanness and guilt.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1847.

MR. PIERPONT'S EXPLANATION.

We subjoin a letter from the Rev. John Pierpont, elicited by our letter to him in the Liberator of the 17th instant. It will be seen he declines the intention of casting any imputation on the integrity of the persons who went from Massachusetts to attend the special meeting of the N. H. A. S. Society, in December 1844, and who formed a part of the committee appointed by that society, to consider the question of the ownership of the Herald of Freedom and its printing office. Our readers have had an opportunity of judging for themselves, as to the fitness of the language used by Mr. Pierpont, to convey the impression that the decision in what case, as far as those persons were concerned, was made in consequence of their dislike of Mr. Rogers' opinions, and not upon the evidence before them; for the passage in question was given in full in our letter to him. At any rate, this was the only construction the persons referred to could put upon his words. We are most happy, however, to receive Mr. Pierpont's own explanation of his meaning, and to accept it as satisfactory. We would merely advise him, if he will excuse the liberty, should he ever undertake so delicate a task again, to examine more carefully the force of his words, as well as the character of his authorities.

It will be seen, also, that Mr. Pierpont informs us that he has already taken measures to procure the withdrawal of the objectionable passages from his Introduction, should the book ever reach a second edition. This is a step due to himself as well as to us, when he finds that he has used language conveying a meaning which he did not contemplate, and the promptitude he has shown in taking it, is very creditable to his self-respect and his sense of justice. It is, of course, of no importance what statements are made in relation to any one in the volume in question, except in as far as they have, or appear to have, the authority of a reputable name, like Mr. Pierpont's. That being withdrawn, by his declaration on his part, we should not have thought it of consequence enough to ask this action at his hands. But we appreciate none the less the sense of what is owing to his own character, as well as the disposition to do justice to our own, which is evinced in this measure. Although Mr. Pierpont has never identified himself with us as Abolitionists, the personal relations of all of us, with him have ever been of the most friendly character, and we should have been sorry to have found him capable of giving the weight of his name to an accusation which the least inquiry would have convinced him was a calumny of the most gratuitous and blackest kind; of lending himself to the malignity of unscrupulous and unprincipled persons, whose characters secure them from notice or contradiction. And we are proportionably glad to find that he had no intention of doing us that injustice.—q.

MR. PIERPONT'S LETTER.

TRIO, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1847.

To EDWARD QUINCY, Esq.,
Editor pro tem. of the Liberator:

Sir—In reply to your letter addressed to me through the columns of the last number of the Liberator, allow me to say through the same medium of communication with the public, that in no part of the 'Introduction' that I contributed to the recently published Volume of the newspaper writings of the late N. P. Rogers, was it my intention to pronounce upon the motives or merits of either party to the controversy touching the rights of property of Mr. Rogers in the 'Herald of Freedom,' or to cast a shadow of imputation on the integrity of either; nor, according to my own construction of the language used—and what I regard as the fair and proper construction—do I now consider it as conveying any such meaning. But inasmuch as parties interested, and others, have understood me to that effect, I regret my misapprehension of my meaning, as well as the unguardedness on my part, to which that misapprehension is owing. And, that there may be no further mistake in the matter, and, as far as possible, to redress any wrong that I may have unwittingly done to any person, in the premises, I have already taken measures to have everything that I know to be objectionable, withdrawn from any future edition of the Volume.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
J. PIERPONT.

THE LIBERATOR.

We congratulate the readers of the Liberator that the next number, which is the opening of the eighteenth volume, will restore to them the services of its founder, and its conductor for many years. The pilot who has weathered so many storms, and whose clearness of sight and strength of arm have kept the head of the anti-slavery ship to the sea in all weathers, will soon have his hand on the helm again. It is about five months since he took leave of his readers upon turning his face towards the Western Vineyard, four of which have been consumed in sickness and a slow recovery. Though Mr. Garrison is by no means restored to the state of health he was in previous to his Western Expedition, still he is sufficiently recovered to render his resuming his post not an imprudent step. For a good while past he has been desirous of resuming his labors, but has been dissuaded by the prudent care of his friends from doing so, until this time. We need hardly say that there are none of the friends of the paper who will rejoice more sincerely in Mr. Garrison's resumption of his labors, than those of them who have been employed in the responsible and difficult task of occupying his place, during his absence. Though willing and happy to perform this service for the cause's sake, they are still more willing and happy to give back the work into his hands whose leadership in the anti-slavery movement, is authenticated by all that is slaveholding, pro-slavery and vile in this abominable nation.

We trust that all the true friends of the Liberator will prove themselves to be such, and show their joy at this auspicious return, by a prompt discharge of their own duties, and by vigorous efforts to extend its circulation within the sphere of their influence.—Our own sense of the paramount importance of keeping whole and enlarging the field of the Liberator's usefulness, is sufficiently well known to all who read it. We believe it to be the best anti-slavery work any abolitionist can do, to procure subscribers to it. It occupies a place in the enterprise which none other fills or, in the nature of things, can fill. It is looked upon as no other paper is by the sagacious friends of Slavery, as well as by its intelligent enemies, as the incarnation of the thorough, uncompromising Anti-Slavery principle. The duty of maintaining it in good working order, and of increasing its range of influence, is proportionally obligatory upon all abolitionists. None other can be depended upon for this service. We would accordingly recommend it to all who take that name upon their lips, and who earnestly desire the abolition of slavery as the greatest public and particular good, to address themselves to this work, and to give the Liberator a direct circulation, somewhat co-extensive with its indirect influence. Let all such take it themselves, and procure as many additional subscribers as they can. It is the easiest and most commendable way of doing up, or beginning to do up, one's own Anti-Slavery duty, and it is one that has been too much neglected. Let the time to come be better than the time past.—q.

DATE OF MODERN ABOLITIONISM.

In our last number was an article taken from the 'True Wesleyan,' which we did not see until after the paper was struck off, or we should not have suffered it to pass without comment. It professes to be a Brief History of the Anti-Slavery Movement, and when it comes to this country it says, 'Modern Abolitionism commenced its organized efforts in this country, in 1833, when the "American A. S. Society" was founded.' The accuracy of the writer's details in other particulars renders it very probable that this mis-statement was not an unintentional

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1847.

one. But in case it were, we would inform him that the Anti-Slavery Movement in America commenced its organized efforts nearly two years before the formation of the American A. S. Society, December, 1833, in the formation of the New-England A. S. Society, January 1st, 1832, when the Apostolic twelve met in the African School-house, in Boston, and instituted the first Society ever gathered in America, on the principle of Immediate Emancipation. But, properly, the Anti-Slavery Movement dates far back yet, from the establishment of the Liberator, January 1st, 1831; or, perhaps, rather from the lectures which Mr. Garrison delivered in Boston during the year 1829. Then was heard the first enunciation of the immediate application of the principle which is the informing one of a Reform, in the moment of its birth.

These are among the most important facts of American history, and the man is singularly unqualified for the office of a narrator of this portion of our annals, who either does not know them, or, knowing, omits to mention them, from sectarian or personal considerations. One would have thought, too, that the labors of Benjamin Lundy would have been thought worthy of a passing notice in a 'History,' however 'brief,' of the Modern Movement against slavery. Lundy, indeed, did not come into the movement for immediate Emancipation for several years after it was set on foot, not until 1834, if we are not mistaken; but his services were, certainly, sufficiently prominent in the period between the Elder and the Modern Abolition Movements, to deserve a word of commemoration in such a sketch as this professes to be. There is now no danger that the facts of this most important chapter of American History,—the one that will describe the Rise and Progress of the Immediate Emancipation Movement,—will not be ascertained and recorded. They are so already. The voice of the Nation recognizes it in the very term by which Pro-Slavery and Pseudo-Abolitionism describe the genuine and only Anti-Slavery Movement. It is, therefore, not at all worth any one's while to try to suppress the knowledge of it. The attempt only reflects discredit, without any attendant advantage, on the parties making it.—q.

LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S. TOUCHING THE MATTER OF SLAVERY.—We have been favored by the kindness of the author, the Rev. Theodore Parker, with the sheets of a work of 120 pages, with this title. We have had time merely to glance at the work, which we cannot doubt from what we saw, will maintain Mr. Parker's high reputation as a writer. It treats of the Statistics and History of Slavery; the condition and treatment of slaves; the effects of Slavery on industry; on Education; on Law and Politics; Slavery considered as a wrong; and a concluding address to the people of America. From what we have been able to fathom of the manner in which these subjects are treated, we feel assured that they are handled with the author's characteristic industry, ability and discrimination. The work will be shortly published, when, we are sure, none of our readers will fail to read and judge for themselves.

In glancing at these pages, in the spirit of an inveterate non-reader, as we were, we turned first of all to the last chapter, and there our eye fell upon a sentence, which we dare say will be the only one from the sentiment of which we shall differ, on a fuller perusal. After turning up the heads of the themes he has presented, Mr. Parker says: 'It is not for me to point out the remedy for the evil, and show how it is to be applied, that is work for those men who dignify with place and power.' We humbly conceive that those men are the very last in the world at whose hands we should look for the work. It is Mr. Parker's business, as a writer on this subject, to instruct them in their duty. The Slaves will have to wait long enough, if they must wait till American Politicians lead their Exodus. It is not their office to lead the people in any good thing. It is the business of the people to kick them along in the way they should go. We think Mr. Parker altogether too modest. We, ourselves, are a modest man, but still we are of opinion, as simple as we sit here in the Liberator office, that we are quite competent to instruct President Polk, and all his cabinet, the Senate with Mr. Webster, and the House with Mr. Speaker Winthrop, at their respective heads, and all singular the 'statesmenlike' men of the nation as to what they should do in this matter. And we think Mr. Parker as capable of instructing them as we are.

We presume Mr. Garrison will give a fuller notice of this able and eloquent work.—q.

MR. PILLSBURY IN BRIDGEWATER.

We have a letter from Mr. Pillsbury, giving an account of his ministrations, and of the way in which he was ministered unto, in this town, which we are unable to give in full for want of room. The Committee of the Town Hall, it seems, refused to name the terms on which they would let it, until after all the meetings were over, only agreeing, in general terms, that it should not be more than was usually paid; and then, at the end of the meetings, charged them a much higher price than was ever given before, as Mr. P. was informed, seventeen dollars for four evenings and one day and evening! Which day and evening were the Saturday preceding the celebrated Sunday, when the Plymouth County A. S. Society was turned into the street by this same Committee! This price was certainly most exorbitant, if judged by the usual terms of halls in country towns; and grossly unjust and inequitable, if it be true that one or two dollars is the usual charge for an evening. The town of Bridgewater has certainly proved itself the very Shylock of small Corporations.

Mr. Pillsbury's letter concludes thus:—q.

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I was in hopes to have raised something pecuniarily to sustain the movement; but it took all, and more than all, to meet expenses. The price was unreasonable; but this could have been overlooked, had the Committee not taken an advantage, by keeping back their terms, until the debt was all contracted. Their course was disapproved to them, by many in the town, even before I left. It will not be approved. But it is long since I ceased to expect honorable dealing in such a community.

Yours, truly,
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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF J. M. FISK.

With an eye to my political prospects, perhaps, I went to studying the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts, as I apprehended the only authoritative source from whence to get information respecting the duties and obligations of her public servants. I was unable to find a single allusion to the Constitution of the United States in the Constitution of Massachusetts, or any law making it obligatory upon her officials to make oath to support it. This was to be accounted for, in my mind, for the reason it was formed previous to the U. S. Constitution. But when I came to the amendment which abrogated the original oath of legislators, and substituted a new one, long after the formation of the Constitution of the general government, and found this simple oath prescribed—'I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof, so help me God'; and instead of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States being annexed, I found this prohibition:—'No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, councilors, senators or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.'—The 'oath of office' I take to be an oath for the faithful discharge of the respective duties of each officer, and think it can be nothing more. Moreover, there is but very slight allusion to the general government, in all that instrument, and none which obligates any of the citizens of Massachusetts to owe allegiance to the general government or the Constitution thereof. In looking beyond the State Constitution into the laws thereof, I found an oath prescribed for militia officers; not only to 'bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and to support the Constitution thereof,' and the oath of office, also, but this specific oath, viz:—'I do solemnly swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States.' And I have not been able to find any similar requisition for civic officers, between that and the law passed for punishing the administering of 'unauthorized oaths.' If there is any provision for requiring such oath, will you not be kind enough to point it out.

Since my application to you for light upon the subject, I have been referred to the Constitution of the United States for information upon that point. I readily confess that I might never have thought of going to that source to know what obligations Massachusetts legislators should take upon themselves, had I not been directed thus by others. Neither can I now discern the consistency and propriety of Massachusetts leaving it to the general government to prescribe rules and regulations for her observance, and being silent in her own statutes upon such rules and regulations. But perhaps I have overlooked; give us information.

By promising to do what I conveniently can, to subvert the Constitution of the American Union, do I lose my right of citizenship in Massachusetts? I approve her Constitution and laws, if I understand them—I am in favor of government—and of just such a government, save her partnership with the slaveholding States. That I repudiate. Must I necessarily disaffiliate myself in Massachusetts, because I disavow myself from the Union? I would be in favor of first impeaching the Governor, or whoever he be that swears 'senators' to support the Constitution of the United States, for administering extra-judicial oaths, unless you can point me to the law authorizing him so to do. I have noticed a squabble in many whom I respect, about voting 'under the Constitution,' even for overseers of the poor, which was incomprehensible to me. For Heaven's sake tell us what you would vote under; for it smacks to me of fanaticism, of which the world is full; and I deprecate, above all things else, to find a sane abolitionist who is obnoxious to such a charge from any respectable quarter. As you have translated my initials, I subscribe myself in full, very respectfully yours,

JOHN M. FISK.

J. M. FISK ON OFFICIAL OATHS.

In a recent number of the Liberator reference was made to a letter of our acute friend, J. M. Fisk, who starts the question, why a man may not accept office under the Massachusetts Constitution? His well known gift of ironical argument, and the memory of certain pamphlets and many letters, whose quiet humor set all gravity, but his, at defiance, tempted us to think that this too might have sport in it. A moment's attention however showed us that the suggestion was offered in earnest; at least so far, as to wish the point explained. His second note published above, still further insists on his objection.

Mr. Fisk refers to the 6th and 7th Articles of Amendment, which provide:

Art. 6.—Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of this Commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:—'I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. So help me God.'

President. That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, &c.

Art. 7.—No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Councilors, Senators or Representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Abolitionists have objected to the United States Constitution, and shown very clearly how utterly inconsistent it would be in them to swear to its support. But here is no obligation to take any such oath. On the contrary, to all appearance, such requirement is expressly forbidden. The Massachusetts Constitution is perfectly innocent in an Anti-Slavery point of view; and that provides that no oath shall be required of its officers except one of office, and one of allegiance to the State. Why then may not our friend or any one else accept office under such a State? If the case be as here stated, clearly he can.

Before attempting to explain our view of the matter, we will say that we rejoice at any peg to hang a doubt on, at anything which enables an active minded man to draw public attention afresh to the subject of Slavery and the Slave Laws. If Mr. Fisk or any one else can find his way to the door of the Legislature, without any diversion of Anti-Slavery efforts or means; if any one is so situated as to command an easy success in this way, let him do it, and raise the question there. The bar of the House of Representatives, or of the Senate, is a remarkably good pulpit, the focus of 700,000 eyes at least. Everything said or done there on this question is thoroughly canvassed and circulated. We have always appreciated its advantages, and against some of our friends and the Liberty Party have only contended that those advantages, great as they were, would be a dear bargain, if bought at the price of swearing to a lie. The opportunity of raising such a question as that of Mr. Fisk, with the whole State for an audience, would be valuable; still it would be too dearly purchased if it risked any general misunderstanding of our views, offered any temptation to our friends, or required any special effort of abolitionists; who, we think, may be far more profitably employed. In these views we know Mr. Fisk will cordially sympathize with us.

The point raised by Mr. Fisk is somewhat similar, at least in appearance, to that relied on by O'Connell when elected a member of the House of Commons, in 1828, while the laws excluding Roman Catholics were still in being. He argued very elab-

orately, at the bar of the House, that those laws did not apply to Ireland! The House decided the law was not applicable, and O'Connell was elected. Before that could take place, the whole system of Anti-Catholic legislation was abolished in Parliament, where, an abolitionist is bound to say, he was never found wanting or timid in the raising of such a point would have done little good at any earlier period. The election of O'Connell gave effect and emphasis to the public sentiment, hastened the tardy action of the Government, and laid a blow to a falling house.

In regard to the question suggested by Mr. Fisk, the reason why it would be decided against him, is that the Constitution of the United States, though nowhere referred to, or recognized, in our State Constitution, is part of the Fundamental Law of the Commonwealth, and the State Constitution itself being the immediate acts of the People. The State Constitution, of any special reference to the Federal Constitution, either on this or any other occasion, makes no difference to the other. When our State Constitution is amended, 'no other oath,' 'excepting,' &c., as we have italicized, it means merely no other of those State oaths of allegiance and adjuration, which are found in the body of the Constitution itself, which this Amendment is affirmed. The will, which this Amendment is affirmed to provide, is the operation of a command contained in the U. S. Constitution, such an attempt would be mere waste of paper. If, therefore, these words do not mean what we state, they are void, and have no force or effect. They could not prevail against the express provisions of an Instrument, declared and recognized to be the SUPREMACY LAW of the land, as the U. S. Constitution. Now that provides that (Art. 6.)

'The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.'

In deciding any question, the U. S. Constitution is to be first consulted, that being first station of primary rank, on which the other legal authorities rest; next comes the State Constitution; then the laws. The Federal Constitution prescribes no oath; to this the State adds another. Even if we undertook to declare, in express terms, that all officers should not take the oath ordered by the Federal Government, such provision would be void. In the present instance, however, there is no collision; a fair consideration of the whole tenor of the State Constitution, showing very clearly the true intention of this seventh Article of Amendment. There had been several other amendments rendered necessary by the state of our relations with Great Britain in 1780, when the original Constitution was adopted. This amendment dispenses with them, and substitutes one short and simple oath of allegiance in their stead. It has no reference to the oath required by the Federal Constitution.—q.

BARK-BURNING IN NORFOLK COUNTY.—An attempt at public-barn-burning was made last week, in the Democratic Convention for choosing a delegate to the Ninth District to the National Nominating Convention. Edgar K. Whittier, Esq., was elected. Upon which, Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., of Weymouth, moved a resolution to the effect that all officers should be instructed to vote for no candidate not pledged to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso. This was vehemently opposed by Mr. Whittier and others, and maintained by Mr. Kingsbury and others. It was finally lost by a vote of 12. Mr. Kingsbury, however, was chosen substitute delegate, which seemed to look as if his amendment was not reprobated utterly by the majority which rejected it.—q.

HOMER BLOW.—Our readers will rejoice to learn, that a volume of the poetical works of this man (we should rather say genius) is soon to appear, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Homer Wilbur, A. M. We venture to predict in addition to our literature, coming from such a source and under such auspices, a most enthusiastic reception. The Courier of the 28th, contains the latest production of this ingenious writer, being a report of a speech of

HENRY C. WRIGHT TO ELIZABETH PEASE.
FAVORITE HALL, BOSTON, Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 1847.

To ELIZABETH PEASE,
Dartmouth, England:—
DEAR FRIEND—I well know the interest you feel in the American Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and the pleasure which you and many others in Britain and Ireland will feel, in hearing direct from Faneuil Hall on Christmas day. The Hall, as I look off from the platform, seems like a forest of evergreens; over the platform are standing three beautiful cedars—one behind it and one at each end—so that I am really sitting and writing beneath cedar trees, and hid away from the world. Across the platform is the work and the Book table, where sits Maria W. Chapman, on the right of it is the Edinburgh table and down in front of it is the Glasgow table. Down further, in the centre of the Hall, and directly under the immense galleried, is the Toy stand, a large circular counter, or table, covered with all imaginable toys for children, of all materials, forms, sizes and shapes from the New Haven fair-wife, of Scotland, with her ewe on her back, going to market, to the splendid doll from Bridgewater, in England—a toy which is the admired of all doll admirers. This table, at this moment, surrounded by admiring and enraptured children, making the hall with their merry and delighted exclamations. It is impossible to look here and look down upon that enraptured crowd of children, and not feel that it is good and pleasant to be here. It is worth a voyage over the Atlantic to see that table and the delighted little ones who are at this moment around it. To crown the enchantment, the toy stand is embowered in beautiful light arches of evergreen, and the gas lights reflect a glorious light upon the whole group. On each side of the Hall are two rows of tables, or stands, and several women attending at each—some standing behind, and some in front of the tables, to accommodate the purchasers. On the right of the entrance-door to the Hall, is the Provision table, covered with all sorts of fruits and vegetable food, and ice cream. Ice cream in winter! The thermometer is nearly zero. No accounting for taste. The Hall is so comfortably warmed by two stoves. There are thirty-four different tables, and I could not begin to give an account of the variety, beauty and richness of the articles now lying on these tables, and hanging around and over them, on lines stretched to evergreen boughs and arches, that rise around and around the various stands. It is certain that the National Bazaar owes much of its attractions and its value to the Anti-Slavery hearts and hands in Great Britain and Ireland. This Bazaar is invaluable, as affording pecuniary aid to our great struggle for freedom, in the land of republican whips, chains and fetters, for the backs and limbs of those whom our Declaration proclaims born with an "inalienable right to liberty." But the influence of the Fair, as an Anti-Slavery argument, is of still greater value. No man or woman can come here as thousands do—and not go away deeply impressed with the truth and vital power of Anti-Slavery. This Bazaar speaks unequivocally to the slaveholders and their allies, saying—"The sentiment of the world is against you, and you will soon become the scorn and execration of mankind." This Hall, since the 21st, has uttered the voice of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as of an increasing portion of the non-slave States against slavery. One can hardly sit here and look upon this scene, and think of the hearts and hands that have created it—the love and devotion to a holy principle, and the indomitable energy in action, which are manifested in the beauty and taste in the decorations—the goods brought together from the ends of the earth, and in the activity and zeal displayed in turning them to account.

I look upon this scene—this moving, brilliant, bustling, busy, animated, pleasant scene, and feel a sadness that no hand in creating it. It is sweet to feel that all who had a hand in its creation, as they looked on these articles, had their thoughts and sympathies fixed on the good of others rather than their own. They enjoyed the full blessedness of giving rather than receiving. The image of the Justice slave was in their hearts as they piled the goods. The child torn from its mother's arms—the daughter and son on the auction stand—landlords and wives, parents and children, torn asunder—the family relations trodden down—immortal souls groping about, feeling after God and eternal life, and the dark horrors of chattelism—the fugitive slave hiding in swamps, threading forests, and swimming rivers, in pursuit of liberty, and blood-hounds, and rifles in the hands of republican and praying non-resistance, on his track. Such were the images that filled the gentle and loving hearts of those who looked, packed and sent these goods to this city, and whose fingers decorated this Hall, and who are now engaged before me in selling to all who will buy. Pure self-forgetting love for the down-trodden slaves of republican (!) America, presides over this Bazaar, from its beginning in distant lands, to its completion in Faneuil Hall.

On many tables I see the work and contributions of many who are my familiar friends, and from whom an ocean now separates me. Indeed, as I sit here, I feel that there is no more sea—and there is no sea, and no geographical or national boundaries between human love and sympathy. This Bazaar has done, and is doing more to cement these two great nations into one, and to secure and perpetuate mutual love and peace, than all the Government Ambassadors and Treaties that ever passed between them. This Fair is a Treaty of Peace between individual hearts; and let the individual hearts in the two nations be knit together in brotherly sympathy, each wishing and laboring for the good of the other, and no governmental organization could ever dash us one against the other in a deadly conflict.

Through this Bazaar comes up a voice from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dublin, Cork, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Bridgewater, and many other places in Great Britain and Ireland, pronouncing in the name of God and Humanity, the doom of this slave-breeding and slaveholding republic. These rich and beautiful articles are sent up here, an offering on the altar of Human Liberty and Human Brotherhood. I feel that I stand in the temple of Human Brotherhood. I love to come here and worship at this shrine.

But I must stop. I only wish you and all the dear friends in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, who have helped to create this scene, could step in yonder door and look around the Hall at this moment. One look would richly reward you all for your labors of love. I cannot pretend to give you any particular account of the sales and income, of the value of different tables, and what articles sell best. An able pen will in due time, inform you of the details of this scene, so far as it will be of use and possible to do so. There is a deal of buzzing, of whispering, of low talking and laughing, of scraping the feet, and I must stop. But I cannot stop without alluding to the "Curiosity Box," at which a little grand-daughter of Francis Jackson is now presiding. Her name is Eliza—or, as commonly called, Lizzy Meriam—6 years old. There she sits by her little box. In the top of the box is a hole big enough to thrust in the hand. In the box are many small articles of small value, wrapped in paper. The sweet child-merchant allows none to put their hand into the box to take out anything but 10 cents (5 pence) are paid; and then the first that is taken out is kept—no putting back to exchange. She is surrounded with purchasers. It is called by the children "grabbing," and the box is the "grab" box. There she sits, and men, women and children gather around to "grab." She seems to have a large share of custom. Every word of this has been written on the platform of Faneuil Hall, as I sit and look down upon the beautiful scene.

H. C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM REV. JASON WHITMAN.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1847.

BROTHER MAY—I intended, when our friend W. W. Brown closed his lecture, to have written you the next morning, but was prevented by press of engagements. I wish now to say that we had quite a full attendance,—fuller than I have ever seen in Lexington at an Anti-Slavery lecture. The meeting was opened by prayer, in which Mr. Brown asked me to officiate; and then Mr. Brown gave a very interesting and profitable lecture. I have heard several speak of it since, and all seem very much gratified. A friend said to me, last evening, that he thought so favorable an impression had been made, that if Mr. Brown were to visit us again, he would have a very crowded house. After the lecture, he proposed that a contribution should be taken up in behalf of the Society whose agent he was. I stated to the assembly, that, although I had not come prepared to give, yet that undoubtedly some, perhaps many, would be glad of an opportunity to contribute to the advancement of the anti-slavery cause, even if it were but a mite each. A contribution was taken up, amounting, I believe, to between five and six dollars. While the collection was being taken up, I addressed the assembly, simply because Mr. Brown being a stranger, I wished to add my testimony,—the result of a seven months' residence in Slave States, in confirmation of the general accuracy and truth of his statements and representations. On the whole, then, you will permit me to express to Mr. Brown, and to the Anti-Slavery Society which sent him, my sincere thanks, together with an assurance, both to him and them, of my firm belief that God has been doing by the mission. We shall wish to hear him again ere long. Very truly yours,

JASON WHITMAN.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.—The Salem Observer says:—"We learn from the Boston papers, that the Fair opened on Tuesday last, under favorable circumstances, and is highly creditable to the ladies concerned in its preparation. The Transcript says:—"No person who contemplates making Christmas or New Year's presents, can do better on the score of economy in making purchases, than by a visit to these tables."

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of [blank] in this State, deeply impressed with the duty and importance of such a movement, earnestly request that you will immediately call a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, to determine what measures shall be taken for protecting their rights and liberties, and for a peaceful SECESSION FROM THE AMERICAN UNION, for the following reasons:

I. Because a portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, on account of the color of the skin which it has pleased an All-wise Creator to bestow upon them, are not permitted to visit the Southern States, under penalty of fine, imprisonment, or ENSLAVEMENT FOR LIFE—the Federal Government having neither the power nor the disposition to give them any protection whatever—thus destroying the sovereignty and independence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtually reducing her entire population to vassalage under those whose chief business it is to plunder the poor and defenceless, and to trade in slaves and the souls of men.

II. Because the measures taken, in strict conformity with the Constitution, to bring these outrages to the notice of the Federal Courts, have been forbidden, under legal penalties, by the Slave States, and the Agents of the Commonwealth, specially deputized for this purpose, have been driven back with insult and violence.

III. Because the lives of other citizens of the Commonwealth are put in imminent peril at the South, in so far as that portion of the Union, they still venture to exercise the right of speech or of the press, in manly and Christian opposition to the anti-republican and anti-Christian system of slavery, which is there cherished, and defended by the most brutal instrumentalities.

IV. Because it is impossible for those, who solemnly maintain that all men are created equal,

LEGAL VOTERS.

OTHERS.

THE

LIBERATOR.

THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

IS NOW OPEN.

The exhibition will be more varied and beautiful than on any former occasion, comprising every kind of Berlin-worsted, silk, cotton, beaded, braided, knitted, netted, tapestry and embroidered work. Drawings in every style, of the highest excellence, particularly in water-colors, and the new style called caracotype. One of Ullswater, the gift of Miss Pease, and another of Mount Blanc, by Edward Noel, given by Lady Byron, with the beautiful ones by Miss Carpenter and Mr. Frapp, a distinguished English artist, are best worthy of attention. There are also many fine engravings. The Book Table will be furnished with Dora Rue's letter and note paper, plain and with initials, with corresponding envelopes. Bronzes of Meuse's workmanship,—heads of Napoleon, Goethe and Schiller, hand of Voltaire, beautifully modelled birds and animals by the same artist. Splendid editions of French Classic and Modern Authors, illustrated with 100 engravings each. Children's French books. Goll's Pompeii,—beautiful and rare. Becherelle's dictionnaire universelle—a scarce and costly work.

See a Matinée.

Ouvrages de Massillon.

Paragraphe de Roussault.

L'Esprit de la Bible.

Ouvrages Complètes de P. J. de Beranger.

Œuvres de Jeanne d'Arc.

Œuvres de Voltaire.

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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERATOR, ESPECIALLY THE DELINQUENT ONES.

When Mr. Garrison was in England, last year, at a much earlier period in the year than this, we were obliged to recall to the recollection of those of the subscribers who were in arrears, the good old maxim that "short accounts make long friends." At that time our hint was sufficient. It was taken in good part,—and the remittances which came forward put every thing on velvet again. We are requested on behalf of the financial committee, again to request all of our subscribers to examine themselves and their accounts, and see whether or not they have paid their subscription for this current year.

If they have not, they are informed that the amount is wanted forthwith, and are earnestly requested to remit it at once. We particularly beg, that none will wait, with the intention of settling for this year and the next, until after the next year opens. It is desirable on all accounts,—on our subscribers', as well as on our own,—that each volume should pay for itself as it goes along.

We do not believe that any paper, in proportion to its circulation, has a better subscription list than the Liberator,—less bad pay and slack pay. It should have none of either. When its subscribers are as prompt as they should be, especially in view of the great work to which the Liberator is devoted, and of the little assistance for which it can look from any except such as themselves, the machinery works easily and satisfactorily. Each subscriber should feel it to be his reasonable service to promote this comfortable state of things by prompt and regular payments. It is quite natural that the subscribers should feel less interest in the paper, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have kept the editor so long from them. But, inasmuch as the services of all the friends engaged in carrying it on during that absence, are wholly gratuitous, we feel that we have a right to say that it should make no difference in the prompt settlement of the outstanding accounts. When we say that Mr. Garrison has no resource for the support of his family, excepting the income of his paper, and, further, that his expenses cannot be less than usual in consequence of his illness, we are sure that we have said all that is necessary to ensure an immediate attention to this reminder, and to secure the immediate liquidation of all arrears.—a.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RICHARD THORNTON, Edinburgh, Scotland. His letter did not reach us in season to be prepared for this week's paper. We are confident Mr. Garrison will give it a conspicuous place next week.

J. A. M. Letter received and shall be submitted to Mr. Garrison. The nuisance to which his letter refers, should certainly be abated. It is one of the advantages of an organized society, that it furnishes credentials to proper persons as lecturers. It would be well for friends in the country to discountenance all others, excepting such as they know, from other circumstances, to be worthy of trust.

J. N. Jr., and M. G. The obituary and the verses, suggested by the death of the young Mr. Corthell, are received and referred as above.

P., of Bridgewater. We will put his difficulties in the way to be answered.

S. W. W., of Providence. His communication concerning the labors of Henry Watson, shall be put in the way of publication.

J. D. T., Toronto, C. W. We thank our friend for the expression of his opinion as to our tone towards persons claiming the Anti-Slavery name, without corresponding works. It is only by a friendly exchange of opinions that errors are rectified. Whenever we, or Mr. Garrison, are convinced that our friend's structure are well-founded, we may depend upon seeing a change in our action.—a.

THE PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We pray our friends throughout the State, not to postpone the circulation of the Petition. Let it be now made their first and chief labor. It is of vital moment. Shall we help hold the Slave in his chains?—a.

ANDOVER AND HAVERHILL.

PARKER PILLBURY and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Andover on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 4th and 5th.

Also in Haverhill, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 6th and 7th. Will the friends in these places make due preparation for these faithful laborers in the Anti-Slavery field?

COUNTY MEETING AT ABINGTON.

An excellent work has recently been done in different portions of old Plymouth County. Let the friends of Freedom not be weary in well doing. Let them come together, in strong numbers, tomorrow and Sunday, at the quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society at Abington, and carry the good work still farther onward [See Notice.]

COUNTY MEETING AT WORCESTER.

We had hoped to receive for this paper, the official call for the Annual Meeting of the Worcester South Division Anti-Slavery Society at Worcester, on Saturday and Sunday, January 15th and 16th. It is understood that the meeting will be held at that time and place, in Brinley Hall.

ABINGTON AND EAST ABINGTON—NOTICE.

PARKER PILLBURY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the Town Hall, Abington, this Evening, Dec. 31.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the same Society, will lecture this evening, at East Abington.

SUMMARY.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Stearns of Medford, who lately suffered a severe injury by the fracture of his right arm, near the shoulder, is likely soon to recover the use of the arm in a good degree.

DEATH OF JUDGE HOWARD.—The Hon. Samuel Hubbard, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died in this city last week, after about two months' illness, at the age of 63. It is said that his disorder was similar to that of which Mr. Legare, the Attorney General of the United States, died in this city in June, 1843. He was not considered dangerously ill on Thursday evening, and he was out the preceding afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Codman died at his residence in Dorchester, at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, in the 65th year of his age and the 40th of his ministry. His funeral took place on Monday last, on which occasion a discourse was preached by Rev. Dr. Storrs of Braintree.

The Rev. John Weiss, lately of Watertown, was to be installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church in New Bedford, on Wednesday, December 29.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. W. Holland, of Rochester, N. Y., has received from the Executive Committee of the American Unitarian Association the appointment of Secretary, and will enter upon the duties of the office January 1st, 1848.

DEATH OF SENATOR FAIRFIELD.—A telegraphic despatch, received at New York, states that Senator Fairfield, of Maine, died at Washington on Friday night. We have had no previous account of his illness.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamship Hibernia arrived here on Saturday morning last, having experienced one of the severest voyages ever known to her skillful commander, Captain Ryrie. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and after getting fairly underway, a violent tempestuous gale commenced from the westward, a success in which lasted until she reached Halifax on the 14th morning, at two o'clock. The wind was so high, while the steamer was in the river Mersey, that the Liverpool pilot could not return to his ship, and she was obliged to continue on the voyage in the ship. The Hibernia left Halifax five hours after her arrival at that port, and reached here in perfect safety, having gone through one of the most boisterous passages yet made by any of the Ocean steamers. She brought 55 passengers to Boston, 9 of which were taken in at Halifax, and 4 others were left there.

The European Times of the 4th says:—"It is gratifying to be able to announce that a marked improvement has taken place during the past fortnight in the aspect of commercial affairs. The value of public securities has advanced, and there has been less stringency in the money market generally. The resolution of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent, which was promulgated on the 2nd inst., has had the effect of restoring confidence, and enabling holders of produce to sell their various commodities on more favorable terms."

IRELAND.

The state of affairs in Ireland has in no wise improved, if we may credit the accounts given in the English papers. The peasantry were still subject to great want and destitution. We cannot give even a list of the reported murders, and armed bands of robbers were said to continually infest the country. The following letter from Dublin gives a lamentable account of the state of things:—"You may judge pretty well by the newspapers what the state of this country is, but there are scenes of murders and outrages committed on common people of which you never see any account in the English papers. Men hunt and shoot with a brace of pistols in their pockets, and are not afraid to go to the fields to show out after dusk, and in his own grounds."

SWITZERLAND.

From the continent the principal intelligence is the actual occurrence of hostilities in Switzerland. The Federal party has prevailed, and the troops and defences of Sonderbund were generally beaten down. Neuchâtel and the adjoining townships had declared their neutrality, which had been confirmed by the King of Prussia. It will be seen by the accompanying paragraph below, that the principal powers of Europe had interfered to stop the warfare:—"The arms of the federal party in Switzerland have been almost everywhere triumphant. The campaign was first opened by Gen. Dufour, who first invaded the city of Friburg, which speedily capitulated without striking a blow. He then crossed the country, compelled the cantons of Zug and Schwyz to surrender, and expelled the Jesuits from these places. The Sonderbund troops gained some advantages in several skirmishes which took place, Ticino, Uri, and over Ochsenstein's division, but after a long and hard fighting on the 23d, the victors array of the federalists advanced to the heights which command the city of Lucerne."

Here the troops of the Sonderbund made a vigorous resistance, but the Federalists carried the well known heights of the Rothenberg at the point of bayonet, and early on the morning of the 24th the city of Lucerne surrendered at discretion. We presume that these successes will put an end to the war. Without doubting that the troops of the Sonderbund have defended their cause with desperate valor, still it is apparent that on almost all the occasions where both parties have fairly come into the field, the Federalists have prevailed."

A very considerable slaughter must have taken place during the campaign.

On Friday the 26th ult. a protocol was signed at Downing street by the Duke de Broglie and Lord Palmerston, with the concurrence of the ministers of the northern powers in Paris and London.

Sir Stratford Canning immediately left this country for Bern, by way of Paris, for the purpose of urging the federal authorities of Switzerland to suspend their proceedings, to stop the further effusion of blood, and to suspend the terms recommended by the principal cabinets of Europe to the consideration of the two belligerent parties. It is unfortunate that this step was not taken before, since now the federal party, flushed with conquest, may not be so disposed as previously to submit to foreign intervention.

Fresh disturbances have taken place at Leghorn, the people shouting, "Down with the papists," "Down with the Jesuits!"

ERRATUM. In the article headed "The Christian World and Christian Fellowship," in our last paper, 4th line from bottom, for "last" read first.

LOUIS MOODY will lecture in Saugus, Wednesday, January 5th, and Malden, Thursday, January 6th.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

At Blackstone, Saturday evening and Sunday, January 8th and 9th.

At Marlboro', Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11th and 12th.

At Northboro', Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th.

PARKER PILLBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

At Plymouth, Sunday January 8th.

At Roxbury, Tuesday " 11th.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

THE GOLD AND SILVER TREE.

Come all who human rights revere,
Come all ye brave and free,
And let us gaze awhile,
This gold and silver tree.

Its trunk of polished silver seemed,
Its branches, bright and fair,
Stretched far and wide their giant arms,
That glittered in the air.

Around its head bright rainbow hues
In circling glory rolled,
The blossoms all, were diamonds bright,
And all the leaves were gold.

The streams that fed this silver tree,
And through its branches strayed,
Were not from nature's fountains drawn,
Or nature's storehouse made.

Oh no! 'twas quite another thing,
That nourished every part,
'Twas blood, from human bosoms drawn
Fresh, from the beating heart.

In blood its roots were steeped, and blood
In secret flowed around,
While clustering leaves concealed the fruit,
That on this tree was found.

The breeze that waved its brilliant leaves
Was formed of human sighs,
The showers that o'er its blossoms fell
Were tears from human eyes.

But Oh the fruit! the bitter fruit,
Its blossoms did enfold;
Its very touch pollution was
To body, and to soul.

Come all who hope for better days,
Come all ye good and free!
And let us see the fruit that grows
Upon this silver tree.

It bore a talisman of power
To turn all wrong to right,
'Twas right to rob, 'twas right to steal,
To murder, and to fight.

'Twas right to sever nature's ties,
So strong and holy made;
The mother from her child to tear,
The human soul to degrade.

To sell a man, with heart and head,
A body, and a soul;
To sell him like a common thing,
God's image sold for gold.

Yet see, this golden Upsa tree
Still wide and wider spreads,
And over all the sunny South
Its deadly venom sheds.

Wider and wider, still it spreads,
Though rotten to the core,
And deeper still its roots extend,
Though steeped in human gore.

What says the South, the blood-stained South,
For all her guilt and shame?
She showed broadest the seeds of woe,
And she must reap the same.

Shrouded in mystery and gloom,
Scarcely seen his threatening eye;
The Genius of the future came,
And raised his standard, high.

And written on his blood-red flag
Was seen, while waving slow,
Oceans of blood have nursed this tree,
And blood, for blood must flow.

THE GOSPEL ECHO.

Found in a Pew in the Church of Kirkbeem, Kir-
endright, written in a female hand, and supposed
to be suggested by observing an Echo.

True faith, producing love to God in Man,
Say, Echo, is not this the Gospel plan?

Ecno—The Gospel plan!
Must I my faith in Jesus constant show,
By doing good to all, both friend and foe?

Ecno—Both friend and foe!
When men conspire to hate and treat me ill,
Must I return them good, and love them still?

Ecno—Love them still!
If they my failings ceaselessly reveal,
Must I their faults as carefully conceal?

Ecno—As carefully conceal!
But if my name and character they tear,
And cruel malice, too, plain appear;

And when I sorrow and affliction know,
They smile, and add unto my cup of woe,
Say, Echo, say, in such peculiar case,
Must I continue still to love and bless?

Ecno—Still to love and bless!
Why, Echo, how is this; thou'rt sure a dove;
Thy voice will leave me nothing else but love!

Ecno—Nothing else but love!
Amen, with all my heart, then be it so;
And now to practice 'till directly go!

Ecno—Directly go!
This path be mine, and let who will reject,
My gracious God me surely will protect!

Ecno—Surely will protect!
Henceforth on him I'll cast my every care,
And friends and foes embrace them all in prayer!

Ecno—Embrace them all in prayer!
The murdered slave.

THE MURDERED SLAVE.

He died beneath the lash—his mortal frame
Could bear no more, and death in mercy came!
Patient and calm his spirit passed away,
And now his body sleeps beneath the clay;

His toils are over, and his weary breast
Has found—what man in life denied him—rest.
Poor slumbering death—is there that passes by,
And yields his death the tribute of a sigh?

The tyrant tramples on thy lowly grave,
'Tis but the ashes of a murdered slave!
And even the more humane have learned to steel
Their hearts, and think that only white men feel!

But Jesus looked upon the scene of death,
And marked the negro's last expiring breath;
Sustained that breath to speak a parting word—
An humble witness for his gracious Lord—

And bade him, like the dying Prince of Heaven,
Pray that his murderers might be forgiven!
The gloomy vale he passed—the pang was o'er—
He felt the last of slavery no more—

He dropped his quivering flesh upon the sod,
And flew to meet his Saviour and his God.
They dug his burial place—and cast within,
The bleeding record of a nation's sin.

No fond affection there its watches keep;
No fond affection there its watches keep;
The purple stain, that told the deed was done,
Was bleached by midnight dew and noontide sun;

The white man trod as common ground the spot
Where lay the slave he murdered and forgot.
Yet there is hid a safe and sacred trust,
Angels are guarding the despised dust:—

And on that day, when all the dead shall rise,
Shall bear their charge, with shoutings to the skies.
—Wreath of Africa.

MISCELLANY.

MORAL POWER.

Mrs. Butler, in her late tour through France, gives
the following account of the success of an English-
man, who, a few years since, established a Factory
at Maracilles:—

'Coming here a foreigner, he had to contend with
all the national prejudices, jealousies and interests
of the people among whom he established himself,
assailed on all hands by predictions of the equal
impossibility of bringing with him a colony of
English workmen, employing the violent and
untractable native material around him. He made
no attempt to import English workmen, but taking
immediately such as he found at hand, began with
twenty men in his workshop; the number of his
hands is now five hundred; peaceable, orderly, hu-
man towards each other, respectful and attached
to their superiors, they are noted in the whole
community as a body apart for their good conduct
and irreproachable demeanor. The enterprise has
gone on thriving, the work increasing, the build-
ing and establishment growing, every day adding
to the number of workmen, and the importance of
the undertaking; the French merchants and mas-
ters remaining amazed at this success, where they
had predicted the most signal failures; the civil au-
thorities inquiring of Mr. — the average amount
of crime, and receiving for answer that they had
had no instance of crime whatever among them;
petty misdemeanors, which were visited by the
universal indignation and reprobation of the work-
men themselves, but no crime; Government em-
pries of the same description sending to request
to see the rules by which the establishment was
governed, receiving for answer that there were
no written or printed rules, or specific code of gov-
ernment; that a feeling of mutual confidence and
respect, justice on both hands, honorable dealings
from master to man, ample compensation in the
shape of high wages, and that which is a thousand
times more efficient, a consciousness on the part
of the men of being treated with humanity and
with sympathy; these were the only laws, rules,
or contracts existing between them and their de-
pendants.'

JOHN HUSS, THE REFORMER.

John Huss was born in Hussenitz, in Bohemia,
on the 6th of July, 1373. He was eleven years of
age when Wickliff, 'the morning star of the re-
formation,' died. In his youthful days he read the
writings of that reformer, when he regarded them
as most impious. Little did he then think the time
would come when he would embrace the doctrines
of Wickliff, and rather than renounce them would
sacrifice his own life. How mysterious and effec-
tive are the operations of the Spirit of God on the
mind, that induce a man to lay down his life joy-
fully at one period, for the sake of principles which
he utterly abhorred at another! Yet this was the
case with Huss, and thousands of others men.

Huss may be justly named as clear in his views as
Wickliff, respecting the errors of the church of
Rome, and was not in danger of a martyr's death
until he made his appeal to the Bible as the only
infallible authority. This brought upon him the
sentence of death, as it will upon every man where
the Roman Catholic Church has the authority to
execute it.

It was in the year 1400 that Huss was chosen
pastor of the church in Bethlehem, Bohemia.
There, with untiring fidelity, he fed his flock with
the simple, vital truths of the word of God. He
discharged the duties of a pastor in the fear of God,
and very much to the edification of the people.
He was afterwards elected dean of the University
of Prague, and in 1409 was appointed rector of it.

But he did not on this account abandon the propa-
gation of the gospel. For twelve or fourteen years,
he was known and esteemed as a most instructive,
eloquent and zealous preacher of the gospel.

During this period his preaching had made an
impression, not only in Bohemia, but also upon
the court of Rome. Hence, something must be
done to put an end to this faithful exhibition of the
truth, or Rome will suffer. This said the
cardinals, prelates and Popes of that age.

In 1414 a council of the papal church was called
at Constance, in the most southern parts of Ger-
many, on the confines of Switzerland. Two prom-
inent objects demanded the attention of this splen-
did council. The first object was to decide who
was the Pope.

Another object of this council was to dispose of
John Huss and remove him from his field of la-
bor, and put an end to the doctrines he so fear-
lessly preached. And it was a grand council of
anti-christ. There were present 346 archbishops
and bishops, 564 abbots and doctors, 450 aristocrats,
besides a vast multitude of musicians, cooks, &c.

Before this great assemblage Huss was sum-
moned to answer such charges as these—
'That there was no absolute necessity for a vi-
sible head of the church.
'That the church was better governed in apostol-
ical times without one.
'That a wicked Pope could not possibly be the
voice of Christ.
'That liberty of conscience was every man's natu-
ral right.
'That ecclesiastical censures, especially such as
touched the life of man, had no foundation in scrip-
ture.'

On the 15th of October, 1414, Huss started on
his journey to Constance, and on the 17th of No-
vember he arrived at the council. To his surprise, his journey
assumed the appearance of a splendid triumph. Ev-
erywhere he was met by crowds who evinced the
most profound respect for him. The magistrates
and clergy of Nuremberg met him in a body, and
expressed the greatest confidence in his innocence
and integrity.

But no sooner had he presented himself before
the council, than he was arrested and committed
to prison. In vain did the noblemen of Bohemia
remontest against this course, and petition for
his release.

The sentence of death was passed. A cap of
paper was put on his head, on which devils were
painted, with the infernal inscription, 'A ring-
leader of heretics.' Huss was dressed in a white
tunic as he came to the place of execution. His fer-
vent prayer rose to God for himself and for his
enemies. When he was chained to the stake, he
said with a smile on his countenance, 'My Lord
Jesus Christ was bound with a harder chain than
this for my sake, and why should I be ashamed of
this old rusty one?' To the executioner he said,
'This day of the ashes of the Goose, (for Huss sig-
nified a goose in the Bohemian language) an hun-
dred years after God would raise up a Swan
whose singing would make many to tremble.' He
sung while enveloped in the flames so distinctly
as to be heard by the spectators, and died with a song
of praise upon his tongue.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT.

Alexander Van Humboldt, the traveller, the au-
thor, the philosopher, the statesman, says the Sci-
entific American of the Providence Journal, is now
in his 73d year, but he is still hale and active, and
his blue eyes sparkle as brightly as when he stood
upon the heights of the Andes, and traversed the
steppes of Siberia. Born to a noble and hereditary
wealth, he resolved to devote himself to intel-
lectual pursuits. He chose the dangerous and dif-
ficult path of a scientific traveller. To behold
with his own eyes the organism of the world, to
judge by patient, careful investigation, of the phi-
losophy of creation—this was his task. In the ac-
complishment of this task he made voyages, and
travels of years' duration, and some of the most
difficult and unexplored portions of Europe,
Asia and America, were trodden by his footsteps.
It has been remarked by Professor Ritter, that
America has been twice discovered—actually, ob-
jectively by Christopher Columbus; scientifically
by Alexander Van Humboldt. Besides this, Hump-
boldt is one of the most voluminous living authors,
and has long been the chief confidant, and most
influential counsellor of the Prussian monarch.

All the honors which royalty could bestow have
been heaped upon him, and but a few months
since, what is generally considered the crowning
honor, viz, the Order of the Black Eagle, which
heretofore, has been almost exclusively confined to
members of royal houses. When young he was

exceedingly wealthy, but he has expended im-
mense sums in travel, and at present is a poor
man. 'Cosmos' is his last, whose second volume
has recently been published, and which, in itself,
forms a new epoch in the philosophy of natural
science, constitute the principal source of his in-
come. Rich, however, in a nobler sense of the
word, in the honor and respect of mankind, in the
consciousness of a life devoted successfully to great
and high pursuits, he stands a kind of scientific
patriarch, the Nestor of learning and letters—one
of the chiefest of those, who, next to the teacher of
true righteousness, merit most of the gratitude of
men.

'Seeing ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven.'

His correspondence is immense, and though
still pursuing his own profound investigations,
nothing which concerns learning and true science
at home or abroad, escapes his vigilant eye. I
lately saw a letter from him, in which he speaks of
his own Prescott in terms of unqualified praise,
calling him, without reservation, one of the first
living historians. All who know this truly great
man testify to the simplicity of his life, the purity
of his manners, and the goodness of his heart.
Prussia is often called a poor kingdom, but when
she can boast of such a man as Alexander Van
Humboldt, and of others equally distinguished,
wherein does her poverty consist? Would not all
nations might place more value upon those
pure resources of intellectual wealth, which yield
their immortal revenues at all seasons and under
all circumstances?

GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed strong
resolutions against the Wilcox Provision. One of
them is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General
Assembly the people of Georgia, at the ensuing
constitutional election, should not and will not sup-
port any man for the Presidency or Vice Presi-
dency, who favors the principles of the 'Wilcox Pro-
vision.'

Upon the subject of the war, the same body has
adopted the following, among other resolutions:

Resolved, That war is an evil which no nation
ought to encounter, except in defence of its honor;
that a war of conquest, prosecuted with a view to
acquire by force of arms the territory of a foreign
State, is alike forbidden by the precepts of our
holy religion, and the moral and political prin-
ciples of civilization.

Resolved, That without stopping to scan the
circumstances in which the war with Mexico origi-
nated, or the objects for which it is prosecuted,
leaving to the Congress of the United States, in
whom the whole war-making power is vested by
the federal Constitution, to discharge its own prop-
rietary duty in this regard, the Legislature, acting
in behalf of the people of Georgia, nevertheless
finds bound to declare that a speedy termination
of hostilities is imperiously demanded by that people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legisla-
ture, it is not the wish, nor would it consist with
the interest of the people of Georgia, that the war
with Mexico should be prosecuted with a view to
the subjugation or dismemberment of that Repub-
lic, that the annexation of the departments of New
Mexico and California, whether to be governed as
dependent territories or incorporated into this
Union, would be fraught with incalculable evils,
and essentially diminish the relative weight and in-
fluence of the Southern members of the confederacy
in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the ar-
mies of the United States have achieved a series of
the most unparalleled and brilliant victories in
Mexico, in every renewed conflict fully sustaining
the reputation of the American arms, and illustrat-
ing the invincibility of American courage and
valor, the Legislature of Georgia, in view of the
fact that the arms of the United States are now
scattered, dispersed and distracted, without
out the prospect of again concentrating an army—
in view of the fact that Mexico is at this moment
a conquered nation, without concert or unity, the
United States might with propriety in a spirit of hu-
manity and christian benevolence, tender a peace
within the power of the conquered nation to ac-
cept of, involving the dismemberment of her
own Republic.

THE MORMON COLONY.—A Romantic Route. The
Editor of the St. Louis Republican (Dec. 1) has
had a conversation with Mr. Little, a high officer in
the Mormon Church, who left Missouri last March
for the Mormon City of the valley of the Great
Salt Lake, and has just returned, having left the
future home of the disciples of Joseph Smith late
in August last. He and others explored the Valley,
which is about 20 miles by 30, 100 acres of ground
have been planted with corn, potatoes, turnips, &c.,
which the colonists were irrigating. Ten acres are
to be enclosed by a stockade, as a defence against
the Indians, and within it some two hundred dwell-
ings are to be erected. On the return to St. Louis,
Mr. Little met the Mormon emigrants in detached
parties—many of the married men had been taken
to fill the California battalion, and little boys, in
some cases, were driving the teams barefooted.
Two hundred oxen had died of eating a poisonous
herb, and cows were used in their stead. Provi-
sions were scarce, and even at the settlement the
war was far from abundant, and starvation was feared.

The following extract from Order No. 1 of Lt.
Col. Geo. Cooke to the California Battalion, dated
at San Diego in California, on the 30th of June
last, exhibits some of the difficulties of its romantic
route across the American continent:

'The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding congratulates
the Battalion on their safe arrival on the shores
of the Pacific Ocean, and the conclusion of
its march of over two thousand miles. History
may be searched in vain for an equal march of
endurance; the exertions of his men have been such
that nothing but savages and wild beasts
are found; or deserts, where, for want of water,
there is no living creature. There, with almost
hopeless labor, we have dug deep wells, which the
future traveller will enjoy. Without a guide who
has traversed them, we have ventured into track-
less prairies, where water was not found for several
marches. With crowbar and pickaxe in hand, we
have worked our way over mountains, which seemed
to defy aught save the wild goat; and hewed a pas-
sage through a chain of living rock, more narrow
than the Pacific. To bring these first wagons to
the Pacific, we have preserved the strength of the
mules, by herding them over large tracts, which
you have laboriously guarded without loss. The
carriage of four Presidents of Sonora, concentrated
within the walls of Tucson, gave us no pause, and
drove them out with their artillery; but our inter-
course with the citizens was unmarked by a single
act of injustice. Thus marching, half naked and
half, and living upon wild animals, we have dis-
covered and made a road of great value to our country.'

'Some idea of the moral and social condition of
New York city may be derived from such statistics
as are furnished by the half-yearly return of the
chief of police for the period from the 1st of May
to the 1st of October. The total number of arrests
for all offences during that time is 14,381, of which
1,028 are for assault and battery, 156 for burglary,
2,177 for disorderly conduct, 155 for fighting in the
streets, 190 for grand larceny, 148 for insanity, 3,498
for intoxication, 3,349 for indecent exposure of person, 1,225
for petit larceny, 120 for prostitution for disorderly
conduct in the streets, 155 on suspicion of stealing,
1,217 for vagrancy and various other causes of ar-
rest. Number of persons furnished with lodging,
for a longer or shorter period, (mostly at night), in
the station-houses on their own application, 12,859.
Number of children lost in the public streets, taken
to the station-houses and restored to their parents,
1,819, or about 5 every day all the year round.

A SHORT CHECK.—REV. W. H. Knapp, pastor of
the Unitarian Society in Nantucket, Mass., lately
preached a sermon, wherein he avowed himself host-
ile to the church formulas and creeds of his own
denomination as well as others, and proposed the
following profession of faith as a substitute:—

'Regarding Jesus of Nazareth as our spiritual
Teacher and Guide, we desire more faithfully to
follow him, to be governed by his spirit, to be true
to our age and mission as he was to his, to co-operate
with him in his work, in building up his kingdom
on earth, and introducing the reign of righteous-
ness, truth and love among men, and to this end we
associate together as the 2d Congregational Church
in Nantucket.'

THE CLERGY.—The Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of
Kentucky, has preached a sermon, justifying the
war with Mexico, and going in for a vigorous
prosecution. The Democratic journals had the re-
verend gentleman's course. This is all right, though
it is all wrong for a clergyman to condemn the war
as a danger to a union of Church and State, when
the Church is on the other side of the State!—Richmond
Republican.

Power of the Dissenters.—The Dissenters are more
numerous and powerful than is generally supposed.
The clergy list of 1855, states the number of Estab-
lished Churches in England and Wales at 12,100—
subsequent increase may have made them 12,500—
But the authorized statistics of the several dissent-
ing bodies, show that there are 10,394 chapels in
England, and 2,340 in Wales, making in both 12,734;
a greater number than all the churches in the Estab-
lishment—though it is probable that there are a
larger number of attendants upon the former than
the latter. In Scotland there are 1,983 non-conform-
ist churches, and only 1,160 belonging to the Estab-
lished church. In Ireland the disproportion is
still greater; upwards of six of the eight million of
inhabitants being Roman Catholics. In the whole
kingdom there are about 15,000 places of worship
belonging to the Established church, and 17,717 be-
longing to non-conformist bodies.

Is there a mechanic or laborer who finds it diffi-
cult to provide for the necessities of life for his
family, and yet spends twelve and a half cents a day
for strong drink? Let him remember that this
small sum will in one year amount to forty-five dol-
lars and sixty-two cents, and will purchase, when
the markets are cheapest, the following articles, viz:

3 tons of coal,	\$15 00
1 load of wood,	1 02
2 bbls. of flour,	11 00
200 lbs. Indian meal,	3 00
200 lbs. of pork,	12 00
5 bushels of potatoes,	4 00
	\$45 62

Into a house thus supplied, hunger and cold would
not enter. And if to these articles is added what
before has felt able to purchase, abundance and
comfort would be the inmates of his dwelling.

The Suffrage Question in Connecticut.—The fol-
lowing is the official statement of the votes given
in every county of Connecticut, on the proposed
amendment to the Constitution, providing for the
admission of colored men to the elective franchise:

	Yes.	No.
Hartford county.	1343	3666
New Haven do.	1045	3094
New London do.	434	2563
Fairfield do.	392	2755
Willimantic do.	680	1193
Litchfield do.	690	3293
Middlesex do.	521	1442
Tolland do.	363	1184
	5,553	19,795

Majority against the amendment, 13,795.

Still Moving.—The New School Presbyterian Syn-
dicate of Indiana, have declared against Slavery, by
resolving unanimously that it should be made a dis-
cipline offence by the church. This noble decision
of that body, may be credited to the following
delightful labors of the Rev. Jonathan Cable; the
only minister we ever knew, belonging to a Pro-
Slavery Church, that dare serve God by serving hu-
manity.

It is said that a large minority of that respectable
Synod are ready to dissolve their connection with
the General Assembly, because of its pro-slavery
character. This is right. This is making progress.
Let us 'thank God and take courage,' and 'never
give up.'

District of Columbia.—The corporation of Wash-
ington, our National Capital, have published a new
edict, requiring all free colored persons in the city,
to give good white security each in a thousand dol-
lars, for their good behavior, and to pay \$2 each for
a certificate that they have given such security.
This is one of the most infamous laws in the whole
catalogue of oppressive statutes under which the
colored people of this country have groined and suf-
fered. No one can appreciate its cruelty but those
who are familiar with the situation of these free col-
ored people.

POLITICS AND GRAMMAR.—At a meeting in Con-
way county, Arkansas, to choose delegates to the
State Convention, to be held at the city of Little
Rock on the first Monday in January, the following
resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That we tender our warmest and heart-
felt gratitude to our able fellow-citizen, the Chief
Magistrate of our happy Union, James K. Polk, for
his able statesmanlike abilities, in guiding our ship
of State with the true care of a parent; and has
shown great resources in war. Indeed, to have a
Chief Magistrate honored abroad, deserves to be be-
lieved at home. May his life be lengthened out to
a green old age, and go down to his grave in peace,
and be placed by side of the hero of New Orleans,
that the spirit may return to its natural rest.

Be particular about Dates.—A Scotch tradesman,
who had amassed, as he believed, £1,000, was sur-
prised by his old clerk with a balance-sheet showing
his fortune to be £25,000.

'It canna be,' said the principal; 'count again.'
The clerk again declared the balance to be £25,000.
The master counted himself, and he also brought
out a surplus of £25,000. Still he had a lurking
suspicion of the existence of the extra £24,000, so
he sat down to give the columns 'one count more.'
At the close of his task, he jumped up and
rushed through the streets in a shower of rain, to
the house of his clerk. The clerk's head, capped
and drenched, emerged from an attic window, and
said, 'Pray knocker, to inquire the errand of his
midnight visitor.'

'Who's there?' he mumbled, 'and what do you
want?'
'It's me, ye scoundrel!' exclaimed his employ-
er, 'ye've added up the year of our Lord among the
pounds!'

Dissolution of the County.—We understand that
a strong effort will be made at the coming session
of the Legislature, to divide this county and estab-
lish a new one. It is also said that Middlesex
is to be dismembered—if it can be done. We hope
old Worcester will preserve its integrity for many
years yet. When the railroads already begun or
chartered shall be complete, the objections growing
out of size of the county and the distance of
the seat of justice from the seat of the county, will
be done away.

Accident at Taftville, Vt.—A workman set in
operation a circular saw one day last week, and, un-
known to him, a boy four or five years old, was am-
using himself with sawdust under the machinery.
Before the saw could be stopped, it had cut off the
sole of the boy's boot, badly torn one arm, and
scarcely less severely injured the other, and he
in one place entirely through the bone. The boy
is said, did not lose his senses, and appears to be get-
ting well.

United States Senate Committee.—Chairman of
the Committee on Manufactures, Dr. Kenyon; of Pub-
lic Lands, Breece; of Territories, Douglas; of Pri-
vate Land Claims, Yule; of Indian Affairs, Archi-
son; of Revolutionary Claims, Bright; of Pensions,
of Louisiana; of Patents and Patent Office,
Westcott.

Election in Liberia.—We have seen a letter from
Monrovia the 18th of October, giving the result
of the election under the new order of things in that
country. The present Governor, Roberts, has been
elected to that office by the people, and the Hon. N.
Brandon, Lieutenant Governor.—Commercial Ad-
vertiser.

Candid.—A Baptist paper, just commenced
in Virginia, says, that it 'shall support the cause of
Christ generally, except in such practices as are in-
compatible with the interpretation of Scripture by
Bible standard authors, and Baptist practices!'

Another Wonderful Press.—A Mr. Wm. Heaton,
of New York, has just opened a printing press, which
it is said is calculated to print off eight million of
single revolution of the cylinders, taking an impres-
sion on both sides of each sheet. The number of
sheets which it is estimated that it will print in an
hour, is not less than twenty thousand. The wear
of the type is also likely to be diminished by the in-
vention.

Brutes.—Joseph Mott and Angelina Shipman have
been arrested in Philadelphia, for causing the death
of a sick colored man, by ejecting him from his
house, in which he boarded, during a furious storm
at night. They were afraid of catching the fever
from him.

The New Custom House at New Orleans will cov-
er an area of 99,000 feet, exceeding by some 30,00